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## The Citizen, October 1967

Citizens' Councils of America

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**Wit and Wisdom**

**of Doctor Garrett**

*(See Pages 12-18)*



the CITIZEN



EDITORIAL OPINION

## Bloc Vote Blocked

Everybody outside Mississippi wants to know about the governor's race.

First, as all of you know, Congressman John Bell Williams won the Democratic primaries (Mississippi Democratic, that is) by a smashing margin.

Congressman Williams set the pace of his campaign on May 15 at a Citizens Council rally in Jackson for all Democratic gubernatorial candidates when he said, "I was among the first of the elected officeholders in the state to join the Citizens Council."

And, in truth, he was. The day after the Jackson Citizens Council was organized, in early 1955, Congressman Williams called this writer long distance from Washington and said, "Bill, I read in the morning paper about the Citizens Council formed there in Jackson. I want to join that organization."

A couple of years later he put Citizens Council Forum on its feet as a nationwide TV and radio service, and through the active co-operation of his office over a period of ten years was more instrumental than any other man in helping the Forum attain and hold a position of preeminence among broadcasts of its kind.

Congressman Williams is nationally known as a political independ-

ent. During the primaries he was termed an "arch segregationist" and "Mississippi's Rebel Congressman" by liberal publications. He never denied the allegations. Rather, he wore them proudly to victory.

Second, the Negro bloc vote was a definite issue in the contest, but it definitely failed to block an overwhelming victory for States Rights and Racial Integrity. This was shown most conclusively, perhaps, in local contests where 15 Negro candidates were involved in runoffs in counties with heavy Negro majorities, and all 15 were defeated by white candidates. The plain fact was that the white folks stuck together and the black folks didn't. Organization won the day!

Finally, the Mississippi elections confirmed what we thought and so wrote when the Negro Voting Act of 1965 was passed. As was the case under similar circumstances during the First Reconstruction, it set the stage for the issue of race to be paramount in Mississippi politics from here on out.

In short, the elections proved that the "Great Society" in Mississippi has no more chance of success than an integrated pink tea attended by Black Power shock troops and the gentle young things who want to change our "image."

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## the CITIZEN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITIZENS COUNCILS OF AMERICA

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# Private Schools & Citizens Councils

JOHN J. SYNON

As with all basic changes within a nation, the Civil Rights revolution has its spin-offs, unlooked for developments that, in themselves and in the long run, may prove more significant than the parent that gave them birth.

Such a development is the burgeoning independent school movement now sweeping the country.

It isn't easy to get definitive figures on the growth of these schools. They are multiplying too fast for that; growing like Topsy, if you will forgive the phrase. Moreover, the national news media — with the public-school hierarchy in mind — is not prone to publicize

their shining advent. Yet, there they are — independent schools popping up everywhere, like roses sprung from a dung hill.

The reason is apparent: White parents throughout the nation do not want their children to attend checkerboard schools. It makes no difference whether they are residents of New York, Alabama, or Kalamazoo, when classroom integration passes a given point — 15 per cent or less — White children begin their silent exodus.

The development is welcome, for had the Johnson-Humphrey administration not fostered the lawlessness of civil disobedience, the public-school systems would have rocked us right into case-book socialism. The schooling of our children, until Civil Rights came along, had been made both free and easy to the point that most parents sent their youngsters to public schools gratefully and, one must add, thoughtlessly. They simply assumed their young ones were being educated and let it go at that. It was this, the permissive, assumptive attitude on the part of parents that opened the way for the hierarchy to demote the learning process to a secondary position and to make their ideology — the preachment of "brotherhood," the



# Citizens Councils

*Of all our regular contributors none is quite so much like a whiff of benzedrine as John J. Synon. His racy style can really clear up your mental sinuses. Good for you, too! Solid as Walter Lippmann, entertaining as Art Buchwald, he is unlike both of them in being right and on the Right. Herein he assesses the present and future impact of the private school movement — but we like the way Synon insists on calling it the "independent" school movement. We would like his article even if it didn't have the bouquet for the Citizens Councils, but you know we like that too. On other pages of this issue you will find other reflections of what's happening these days in the (fearful and) wonderful world of education.*

canard that all-men-are-equal — the first order of business.

And it is understandable, how they got away with it. So long as there was not competitive force — nothing against which to measure the effectiveness of the public schools — parents, by and large, had no way of realizing precisely what was going on.

But when the system evolved, as it inevitably had to evolve, into a system based upon the lowest common denominator, and when that denominator became identified by the emotional flag of race, parents who cared about their children's education awoke with a start and began doing something about the situation.

Thus the rise of the independent schools.

It may not be fair to cite one organization above others as being principally responsible for the care and feeding of this healthy woods colt but, even so, one organization above others stands out.

I write of the Citizens Councils.

The Citizens Councils, without a lot of bombast and fofooraw, have been at work, principally in the South, East and West, advising distraught parents how to go about establishing a local independent school. Their success, as I imply, has been startling. Take their work, for instance, in Jackson, Mississippi. In Jackson, the first of the Council's independent schools was opened three years ago, in the fall of 1964. On opening day, it had but 22 pupils in six elementary

(Continued on page 20)



# Impressions from Along the Way

FOURTH REPORT: BY ONE WHO WENT ALONG

## CHATTANOOGA

Monday, August 7, 1967

Anyone arriving in Chattanooga today might find it difficult to sort out fact from fiction concerning the community's anticipated reaction to Governor George C. Wallace's impending visit.

The Jaycees, who have invited him to speak at their noon luncheon, according to one version of

this currently very much discussed topic, are under great pressure from political circles to "keep George Wallace out of Chattanooga!" The reason being given by some for this attitude is that George Wallace's message and forthright approach to many of today's problems might very well start a movement which, if it caught on, could threaten the local power structure.



*Diligent and devoted, our confidential correspondent from the Wallace crusade for America continues the series of reports, exclusive with THE CITIZEN, giving concrete details of the tireless Alabamian's patriotic campaign around the country.*

Whether this is accurate or not, no one can know for sure, but there certainly would seem to be some concerted effort being made to discourage the Governor's visit.

The Chattanooga Stand Up for America Committee, the organization which first extended the invitation to the Governor to speak in Chattanooga, seems united in its determination not to be pressured, its attitude being that the Jaycees can do as they please but the S.U.F.A. Committee will not be intimidated. It is interesting to note that the Jaycee luncheon invitation was extended after the S.U.F.A. invitation had been accepted and announced. But, the way some people seem to be acting, you'd think the Jaycee luncheon was to be the top attraction.

Stories are moving about the city that the rumors of "trouble if Wallace comes to Chattanooga" have been, if not perpetrated, certainly encouraged by some who, fearful of their own political future, have begun to sense the presence of a

change in the thinking of the majority community.

Rumors, rumors and more rumors! Surely none of this can have any real basis.

Tuesday morning, August 8, 1967

Governor George Wallace issues statement from headquarters in Montgomery honoring Jaycees telegram to him requesting that he not appear on Jaycee program.

By afternoon it's front page headlines that Jaycee president has asked GCW not to come to their luncheon and that GCW, not wishing to impose on anyone's hospitality, has agreed to strike participation in Jaycee functions from his Chattanooga schedule. BUT this does not affect his 8:15 p.m. appearance in the Chattanooga Memorial Auditorium. That appearance is still very much on, the S.U.F.A. Committee even more adamant in its determination to sponsor his appearance.

Things sure get active. Now that their telegram request has been



made public and local people are asking "why?" they seem to have had a change of thought and say "We didn't mean it that way." Well, whatever they may have meant, and for whatever reasons they may have had, they asked for and got the Governor's full cooperation in changing his schedule so as to exclude an appearance before their body.

### Wednesday, August 9

This is the big day. Everyone up and about early, preparatory to the Governor's arrival.

Because of the cancellation of the luncheon engagement and subsequent TV program, the arrival time in Chattanooga has been moved forward from 10:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

**12 o'clock Noon** — Committee field workers and telephone workers begin arriving at headquarters. The reports are all the same: the people, as a body, seem intent on being at the auditorium—no matter what the rumors being circulated.

The men and women of the S.U.F.A. Committee, on whose shoulders so much responsibility has fallen these last several days, have worked long and hard to overcome many obstacles in the preparation for the Governor's visit, and good news from over the city is like a much needed tonic in these last hours before speech time.

Recall the two ladies who, independent of each other, and incensed over the political atmosphere in Chattanooga, arrived at headquarters to volunteer their services to "work for George Wal-

lace." (They were of tremendous assistance later at the auditorium.) Remember one man who called, declined to identify himself, but said: "You tell Governor Wallace there are seven votes in my house! He's got all seven of em!"

Activity is building to a fever pitch now. Has anything been overlooked? Because of some of the more vicious rumors, tight security measures are all in operation. Accommodations are arranged for, volunteer workers for auditorium receive their instructions, decorations at auditorium are completed, last minute check of schedule has been made. There is only 3 o'clock to wait for.

Committee headquarters is packed by 2 p.m. Then suddenly everyone disappears and it's on to the airport.

**3:00 p.m.** — Right on time! The Governor's chartered plane touches down at Lovell Field as a crowd of anxious supporters (and a sprinkling of demonstrators) wait for a first glimpse.

As the Governor steps from the plane he is immediately surrounded by security men who begin clearing a path into the airport for a press conference.

After the better part of an hour, the press conference, a howling success, comes to an end and the Governor and his staff are transported into downtown Chattanooga and their hotel.

Needless to say, when George Wallace entered the Committee headquarters, there was absolute bedlam as his friends and hard-working supporters crowded

around to grasp his hand and express their greetings.

**5:30 p.m.** — The Governor, after taking time out for a haircut, gets a chance to rest a little before attending the private, invitation-only dinner scheduled for 6:30.

At Committee headquarters all work stops as more and more of the Governor's Tennessee supporters and friends arrive to express their welcome. Some of these folks have driven as much as 200 miles to be on hand tonight at the auditorium. The phones are ringing off the wall with messages of encouragement.

**6:15 p.m.** — Committee and volunteer workers and members of Campaign staff leave for the auditorium to get set up before the doors open at 7:15.

On arrival at auditorium we are greeted by officers carrying carbines and special riot clubs. They

are stationed on all sides of the building. There are, besides, at least two fire engines with full crews and equipment, assorted special details, and an air of anxious anticipation. In one sense, it is comforting to know that strict enforcement of the law will be the order of the evening. But, oh, Lord, don't let this frighten away those of lesser courage! ! !

Already there are a hundred or so people outside waiting to be admitted.

**7:15 p.m.** — The doors open and the people begin entering.

**7:30 p.m.** — Crowd is getting heavier, coming in faster.

**7:45 p.m.** — Crowd still picking up steam. Ground floor is about half full, with perhaps 1,500 people seated.

**8:00 p.m.** — People swarming to the auditorium from all directions ! ! ! The most beautiful sight



A Wallace Crowd



we've ever seen. Ground floor is almost filled — probably 3,000 people seated.

Committee members and staff members are beaming with joy and satisfaction. Those days of hard work, lack of sleep and ulcer-producing anxieties are paying off in the form of this wonderful, glorious, beautiful crowd!!!!

**8:15 p.m.** — The entire ground floor is packed and the balcony is opened! Still the people keep coming.

**8:45 p.m.**—The Governor arrives and begins speaking to an auditorium of more than 4,500 people. They are with him from the very beginning, interrupting with applause some 43 times and 5 times with standing ovation. These people have come to hear untarnished political truth — and that's what George Wallace delivers. From start to finish, the people of Chattanooga love him!

**9:45 p.m.**—It's all over now. The Governor has concluded his speech, spent several minutes shaking hands with people from the audience, and is now on his way to the airport and the plane which will take him back to Montgomery tonight. But there are things I will always remember about the Chattanooga speech: The young lady who devoted her vacation to assisting the Wallace Committee and staff whenever and wherever they needed her. The couple who, every morning, arose at 4:00 a.m. so they could be at the gates of the local industrial sites distributing handbills to the employees as they came to work and who again could be found at 10:00 and 11:00 p.m. back at those same gates making sure the night shift employees received

news of Governor Wallace's announced speech. The 30 or 40 men, women and children who, with dedication born of conviction, distributed thousands of handbills throughout the greater Chattanooga area. The cab driver who came by headquarters and asked how he could help.

The two young nurses who came by every afternoon and evening, after having worked a full eight-hour day in one of the local hospitals, and put in another four to six hours with the telephone committee. The doctor who, after attending to his patients, worked until 10 and 11 o'clock each night putting up posters and distributing handbills throughout the city.

The policeman who called and said he couldn't give his name because of fear for his job but wanted Governor Wallace to know that the policemen in Chattanooga were, as individual members of the community, with him all the way. The lady, who with tears in her eyes, came up to us after the Governor had spoken and said, "Thank the Governor for me for coming on to Chattanooga in spite of what some of our leaders have said, and thank the committee that asked him to come. God bless you, honey!"

Hers were not the only tears of happiness we witnessed that night. A lot of us saw the filled auditorium through a rather misty curtain which we embarrassedly attributed to such things as cigarette smoke.

Thank you, people of Chattanooga, for having the courage of your convictions! And, thank you, George Wallace, for your personal strength and moral commitment to the people so that they put their

faith in your sincere willingness to Stand Up for America!

## MIAMI

**Monday, August 28, 4:30 P.M.**

On hand to meet the Governor and his staff were an advance party from Campaign Headquarters, as well as representatives from the Alabama delegation to the biennial convention of the Fraternal Order of Police, the organization at whose invitation the Governor was to speak.

Following a caravan trip from the airport into downtown Miami, the Governor held a press conference at the hotel and, in a way that has become familiar to those who work and travel with him, he simply devastated an unfriendly press. The Governor's ready wit and honest replies were certainly more than adequate to the occasion.

**7:45 P.M.** — The Governor was honored by a private reception attended by well over 250 enthusiastic Floridians. Inasmuch as this was not a function open to the public or press, those in attendance were treated to the rare pleasure of seeing the Governor at his informal best.

Although not a political speech, the Governor did speak "off the cuff" for better than half an hour and, judging by the reaction of the other guests, what he said not only was entertaining but met with their whole hearted approval!

**Tuesday, August 29, 10:20 a.m.** By caravan, the Governor and his staff were transported from their hotel in Miami to Miami Beach

and the hotel in which the Fraternal Order of Police was holding its convention.

With an almost solid wall of beaming, welcoming faces, it was next to impossible to move, but with the precision which comes only with practice, his very capable staff slowly but steadily guided the Governor through the lobby and into the convention hall where over 1,500 policemen came to their feet in wild enthusiastic applause!

For the next 45 minutes George C. Wallace and his audience reflected the mutual respect and admiration always to be found between men of great integrity and strength and — if I may—bravery. Here was a man, a leader, and his followers who recognized the internal problems confronting America today, as well as the only solution which will be effective—allowing the policeman to enforce the law, with the knowledge that he is fully supported by his community.

Policemen, of necessity, do not frequently display their emotions, nor are they easily impressed. But the faces of the men in this audience openly acknowledge the high regard in which they hold George Wallace, as well as their appreciation for his outspoken stand in support of our law enforcement agencies across the country.

Policemen these days seemingly have few friends among our top-level social planners, but they do have a friend in George C. Wallace—and they know it. To paraphrase a bit, with George C. Wallace on their side, their enemies may soon need a friend!



# Dr. Garrett Teaches School Superintendent

## Prologue

Some two hundred years ago an impostor named James Macpherson perpetrated a fraud upon the learned and literary world with an alleged translation from the legendary Irish bard Ossian. Macpherson's fraud at first succeeded with critics who were more concerned with fashion than scholarship, but was soon exposed by the erudite and implacably honest Dr. Samuel Johnson. Enraged with loss of face, Macpherson wrote Johnson, who was 27 years older, in insulting and menacing terms. The great Doctor's reply, "I received your foolish and impudent letter . . . I hope I shall never be deterred from detecting what I think a cheat by the menaces of a ruffian," is a classic



This is Neil Sullivan, Ed.D. when he went to Prince Edward County, Virginia, in 1963. He was 47 years old.

of English literature, unequaled as a rebuff to intellectual quackery — unequaled, that is, until this past summer.

In June a newspaper in Berkeley, California published a column by the local Superintendent of Schools, one Neil Sullivan, a doctor of education in administration from Harvard, who had gone west from Prince Edward County, Virginia, where in 1963-64 he had operated the "Free School Association" for Negroes. A successful money-raiser and dedicated integrationist, Dr. Sullivan was given an "administrative credential" when appointed to the Berkeley superintendency. What that means is that Sullivan did not have all the academic qualifications normally required for the position, but the California State Board of Education gave him credit anyhow because of his "eminence." He also gets, according to reports, a salary of \$40,000 a year.

But approval in Berkeley is not unanimous. One citizen wrote, "Neil Sullivan is the worst single catastrophe that ever happened to Berkeley. He is a supreme egotist, and is cynically using the children of Berkeley to further his own grandiose ambitions." Another disillusioned taxpayer observed that "the Board seems, under Sullivan, to be far more interested in integration than in education."

(Continued on page 14)

*The scholarship and wit of Dr. Henry Garrett have for half a century graced and sustained the academic halls of Columbia University, the University of Virginia, and, we are happy to state, the pages of THE CITIZEN. It was Berkeley, California, School Superintendent Neil Sullivan who had the misfortune recently to make a more than somewhat snide allusion to Doctor Garrett's age. It is our good fortune to have got a copy of the letter in which, while administering justice to Sullivan, Doctor Garrett contributed so much to the entertainment and enlightenment of nations. Oddly enough, we had already been planning to start the "What Is The Answer" department, featuring Doctor Garrett, which you will find on page 18.*



This is Henry Garrett, Ph.D. speaking at the Chattanooga Citizens Council Leadership Conference in 1966. He was then 72 years old. Will the man on the preceding page look like this in 25 years? You should live so long, Dr. Sullivan!



In all fairness to Dr. Sullivan personally, it should be noted at this point that the American Association of School Administrators in its booklet *School Racial Policy* states: "The American public schools today are charged with an unprecedented task: not to perpetuate a culture but to transform it." In context that means: *Don't educate, integrate*. Dr. Sullivan is simply doing with more verve than the average what public school superintendents all over the nation are doing one way or another.

Where he made a mistake was in getting into a controversy with somebody out of his league — the distinguished American psychologist Henry E. Garrett. Dr. Garrett was for fifteen years head of the

department of psychology at Columbia University, and is a past president of the American Psychological Association. More than that, he is an authentic intellectual, to whom scientific method is second nature, with whom precision and felicity of expression are the habit of a lifetime. Dr. Garrett's pamphlet, *How Classroom Desegregation Will Work*, was reprinted in *THE CITIZEN* of October 1965. How it led to the immolation of Neil Sullivan, along with the latter's ill-advised strictures and much of the pamphlet's original common sense, appears in the following letter, which supersedes Dr. Johnson's reply to Macpherson as the classic rebuke of presumption and imposture.

July 24, 1967

Dr. Neil Sullivan, Superintendent,  
Berkeley United School District,  
Berkeley, California  
Dear Dr. Sullivan:

A friend has sent me your newspaper column that appeared in the *Berkeley Daily Gazette* of June 27, 1967. This is the column in which you attack my pamphlet *How Classroom Desegregation Will Work*.

If just the two of us were involved, I would ignore your criticism as I suspect we understand each other. But, unhappily, because you are in a position of influence within an area already educationally sick, and because your present course can end only in a demoralization of the Berkeley public school system, I feel it to be my duty to reply. In order that this letter may do the most good, I shall send a copy of it, a copy of your column and a copy of my booklet to those I believe would be interested in receiving it.

I do not doubt but that you mean well. And knowing your background and questionable qualifications, I am prepared to attribute your policies to ignorance rather than design; or rather to design growing out of ignorance.

Now as to your piece. You state my age as 72, and that I obtained the Ph.D. as long ago as 1923. Moreover, you gratuitously add, "In de-

ference to Dr. Garrett's age and past presidency of the American Psychological Association," (it) "decided to take no action" as to my booklet on "ethical" grounds.

Isn't it more likely, if such a meeting were held for the reason and purpose you ascribe, isn't it much more likely that "no action" was taken because there is nothing unethical nor actionable in my pamphlet? Isn't it more likely my booklet remains unanswered because it is, in fact, unanswerable; because it is, in fact, the truth?

And isn't it likely you wrote as you did, toady-like, because of your own untenable position? And isn't your sly allusion to my age a smear of the crudest sort? I leave the answers to the judgment of others.

I am indeed 72 (now 73), and well past the stage in life where I might be intimidated. Ideologues like you have closed the mouths — and sometimes the minds — of younger scientists, those you can make suffer by speaking out, those who are subject to the hierarchy's threats and fulminations and who may face loss of promotion and/or employment. This your friends have done; and this they will continue to do. Thanks to my age, I am beyond your reach — but you are not beyond mine.

Seventy-two is it? I would call your attention to the fact that several justices of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice among them, are older than I. Generally these are regarded as mentally normal!

Your observations regarding psychometric results consist of half-truths, slanted statements and downright misrepresentations. They are so broad, so misleading, that were you better versed in the subject matter, I would not be charitable as to your motives. Whoever coached you led you up the garden path.

You write, for instance, that to insure comparability, environmental conditions should not differ in the two groups, and you say that a statement of mine made some 30 years ago gives "the lie" to my present position.

Giving "the lie" is an intemperate phrase, Sullivan, and before using it you should be very sure of your ground. No psychologist worth his salt would argue that, in racial comparisons, the environment should *not* be equated so far as possible. I *did* and I *do* believe it should be and I am confident no reputable psychologist would dispute this statement. "The lie", if there is one, is Sullivan's not Garrett's.

Again you write: "All research points to the fact that where Negro mothers during the pre-natal period obtained a more adequate diet and nourishment, and where the general economic levels had improved, there was no inferiority or retardation in Negro infants as compared with White infants".

I shall pass over the pompous phrase, "all research", other than to say your statement is totally irrelevant and that I do not believe you are acquainted with "all" or any appreciable part of the research in this field. Besides you are dealing with school children, not with infants.

For your information, the results you quote so glibly come from the Yale Institute's *Gesell Schedules*. These schedules cover physical and



psychological measures, as well as observations on mental and social growth in babies. Over the first year of life, there are few measurable differences in racial development as determined by the *Schedules*. The Negro infant may develop somewhat more rapidly than the White. But the chimpanzee develops more rapidly than either. (See Kellogg).

Before ages four or five, the Stanford-Binet I.Q. is not a good predictor of later school performance. One cannot gauge reliably the abstract intelligence which the tests attempt to assess. Abstract intelligence, as you should know, has to do with how well a child can use "ideas," i.e., how well he uses words, numbers, diagrams and the like in the solution of problems. It is here that the Negro falls *consistently* below the White, and he falls back further and further with age.

Test findings jibe with the history of Black Africa. For 5,000 years, the black African tribes had no written literature, no system of mensuration, no architecture — only legends, sticks for marking, and mud huts. Thus history and science conspire to show the Negro to be *immature* (Carleton Coon, leading American physical anthropologist, says by perhaps 200,000 years) vis-à-vis the White. No shouting, no slick writing can alter these facts.

Your statement that so-called "disadvantaged" White children improve in a better environment is, of course, true. It is also irrelevant: *all* children and *all* people do better under improved conditions. But — and it is a large "but" — the average Negro whose environment is improved equally to that of the average White, improves less rapidly and reaches a lower level than the White. In 1917, 14% of the Negroes drafted into the Armed Forces did as well as the *average* White. In 1966, only 12% did as well — despite nearly a half century of better education and improved socioeconomic conditions.

This is the real issue. To claim that through school integration the Negro will "catch up" is as false as it is cruel to the Negro youngster. To push the average Negro pupil beyond his capacity and to deny the average White child the chance to realize his potential is educationally destructive and socially disastrous.

Your "evidence" for racial *equality* is piddling compared to that for *differences* in Shuey's *The Testing of Negro Intelligence*, 2nd ed., 1966, Social Science Press, New York.\* This monumental work covers all of the 400-plus studies of Negro-White differences in the United States over the past 50 years. With monotonous regularity these studies reveal significant gaps in mental development between Negroes and Whites. Only the dedicated equalitarian — one whose ideology forces him to twist or deny facts — would dismiss such evidence.

Finally, your observations on the Washington public school system would be downright funny if they weren't tragic. Recently, the very

\*See also *Project Talent* and *Equality of Educational Opportunity* — both H.E.W. publications.

"liberal" *Washington Post* admitted that the District public schools were a shambles (93% Black). The *National Observer* calls it a "sick" system. A Federal judge has thrown out Superintendent Hanson's multiple-track plan (perhaps the best thing they had) and now advocates "bussing" Black pupils into White suburbs. Dr. Hanson has been forced to resign. Like you, he is an all-out equalitarian. He fed the tiger and was devoured by it.

I suspect such a day of reckoning is not far off for Berkeley. No one can fool *all* of the people *all* of the time. A Berkeley friend writes that special provision had to be made before you could be employed for your present job. You are certainly no psychologist, and I question your qualifications as a superintendent. Guided by ideologues like you, American education is headed toward chaos.

Sincerely,  
Henry E. Garrett  
Professor Emeritus of Psychology  
Columbia University

## Epilogue

The following news story is one of many — one of the most significant of many — providing solid documentation of the tragic trend toward educational oblivion in the public schools, of which Doctor Garrett has warned since the fanaticism on integration began.

By TOM LITTLEWOOD

The Commercial Appeal—Chicago  
Daily News Service

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8 —Only six members of Congress planned to enroll their children in Washington public schools when the new term began Friday, an unofficial count has indicated.

Others among the 535 senators and representatives send their children to private schools, live in the suburbs, or in some cases their families remain back with their constituents.

This year's opening of school in the District of Columbia has been more troubled and chaotic than usual.

The appointed school board, predominantly Negro for the first time, is sharing authority not only with Congress but with a Federal judge.

A United States Circuit Court of Appeals Judge J. Skelly Wright ruled in June that the schools in the nation's capital discriminated against poor Negroes. He ordered the bussing of children from slum neighborhoods to partly vacant classrooms in Georgetown and the remaining white enclave west of Rock Creek Park.

He prohibited the open enrollment policy, and the optional zone system, under which many college preparatory students of both races congregated at a few "good" schools. This will require that some high school seniors change schools. Fewer than 1,000 of the 150,000 students traveled outside their neighborhood boundaries, however.

A larger than normal number of experienced teachers resigned, and



teaching vacancies still exist in some schools.

School board officials appear daily before Judge Wright seeking permission to do this or that, and many parents are confused about what schools their children should attend.

Washington's population is about 60 per cent Negro. Last year the public school enrollment was nearly 93 per cent Negro.

According to the survey conducted by the staff of a con-

gressional office, these members were planning to continue their children in District of Columbia schools:

Representatives Brock Adams (D.-Wash.), Charles E. Goodell (R.-N. Y.), Donald M. Fraser (D.-Minn.), Donald Rumsfeld (R.-Ill.), Joseph Y. Resnick (D.-N. Y.), and a lone senator, Democrat Walter F. Mondale of Minnesota.

—Memphis Commercial Appeal  
September 9, 1967

## WHAT IS THE ANSWER

By HENRY E. GARRETT, Ph.D.

Professor Emeritus, Psychology  
Columbia University

Past President  
American Psychological Association

*Q: Why do you write of races (and racial differences), when it is well known that all mankind are members of the same species, namely, genus homo?*

A.: That is like asking why we recognize the various breeds of dogs — and the differences among them — when all dogs have a common canine ancestor and constitute a single species. Within a given species, various groupings arise owing to isolation, selective breeding, and genetic mutation. We have no trouble identifying animals as different, a Mexican Hairless as being different from a Dachshund, and a St. Bernard as being different from either, though we recognize them all as being dogs.

By the same token, we recognize at once a Swede, a Congolese, and a Japanese as all being men — but

not of the same race. Breeds of dogs differ sharply in physical and mental traits — as do races of men.

*Q: Dr. Garrett, what is meant by "equality of opportunity", as we hear it? My teacher says no race comparisons can fairly be made unless opportunities are equal but she never seems to go beyond the use of the phrase and it has me wondering.*

A: If your teacher means that all men must have the same opportunity, then, obviously she doesn't know what she is talking about. For, opportunities are never equal. The same task is not equal to an intelligent boy and a dull boy. The 100-yard dash is not equal to two youngsters, one very strong and swift, and the other a weakling.

When opportunities are suited to the abilities of workers, that is all that may, in equity, be expected. The dull, poorly trained man should be given the chance to hold a job suitable to his talents, there being such a job available. The bright, highly-trained man should be given the opportunity of holding a job *equally* suited to his talents, a far better job.

## Construction Begun on New CCA Headquarters in Jackson



A new national headquarters building in Jackson, Mississippi has been announced by the Citizens Councils of America. Of ultra-modern design, the steel, concrete and glass main floor, with 6,200 square feet of space, will be elevated to provide storage, driveway and parking on the lower level.

Located at 254 East Griffith Street, across from Jackson's Central High School on the site of the old Orkin mansion, this new Citizens Councils home office will be near the Mississippi Capitol and the Woolfolk State Office Building. Architects are Dean, Pursell & Gardner of Jackson. The construction contract has been awarded to Flint Brothers Construction Company of Jackson, which was low bidder at \$158,952. Completion of the project is anticipated by the first of April, 1968.

This contemporary structure will house the general administrative headquarters of the Citizens Councils of America, now located at 315 Plaza Building in Jackson. There will be enlarged facilities for centralized machine accounting of membership records for local Councils throughout the nation, as well as a fully equipped printing and mailing department, a library, motion picture projection and electronic sound equipment, film and tape libraries, and rooms for directors' and committee meetings.

Construction of the new building was approved approximately one year ago as a major step in the Citizens Councils program of expanded activity. Besides new services such as machine accounting, the new administrative center will provide staff headquarters for the expanding organizational activity of the Councils from coast to coast.



## PRIVATE SCHOOLS—

(Continued from page 5)

grades established in a private home. The next year, in 1965, it had 110 pupils in 12 grades, and a graduating class of four — one of whom was a National Merit Scholarship Finalist. This summer, the independent schools of Jackson enrolled in their summer program 11 per cent of all summer-school pupils. That is Jackson. As to the State, the State of Mississippi has more than 70 such schools—thanks to the Citizens Councils.

These independent schools are opening in every section of the nation, without geographical limits. They open in direct proportion to the press of racial integration, and everywhere they open, they flourish. South Carolina has between 45 and 50. So it goes. And the movement is about to drive the public-school hierarchy out of its equalitarian mind. They had the world by the tail, these equalitari-

ans, and along came Civil Rights. Now the people are awakening.

Both systems cannot continue, not indefinitely. One must go. And as more and more parents come to realize that two thirds of all State tax money goes to support a system dedicated not to learning but to ideology, it seems apparent which will be the loser. David and Goliath are met again; people, particularly parents, are getting progressively tired of being duped, put upon, not getting their money's worth.

Every father and every mother owes a debt of gratitude to the likes of the Citizens Councils and to the thousands of other individuals and organizations all across the nation that are leading the way back to learning. No doubt of it, and if you will permit a soupcon of cynicism, a debt is owed to the Civil Rights movement as well. In total, they are giving us again a system whereby our children are being taught their ABCs.



Men who promoted growth of Council Schools in Jackson, left to right: E. W. Smalley, fund-drive chairman; W. R. Huddleston, superintendent; Dan H. Shell, secretary of the board; W. J. Simmons, treasurer; Dr. Charles Neill, chairman of the board; Ralph Mitchell, donor of land for Council School No. 2; Medford Evans, board member; J. Dudley Buford, legal adviser. Important man in background—cat-driver—unidentified!

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